Grass Lands in Automn.

MANY farmers are remiss sometimes They often feed down these late in the spring, mow them when the grass is quite ripe, and, when it starts again, cut a sec-ond crop, or feed down to the roots or till the snow prevents a further skinning. This is asking too much even of the best soils, while it is ruinous to those comparatively lean or deficient in the means of fertility. Meadows stripped of their covering during the scorching days of August re-clothe themselves but slowly at the best, and it is manifestly unwise to strip them bare of the protection which the aftermath bare of the protection which the aftermath is intended to give them during the severity of winter and the equally trying period of early spring. The after-growth of meadows should be fed in autumn but sparingly, and, indeed, not at all if other means have been supplied for furnishing stock with fodder during the fall months. Meadows, like cultivated fields, require in some form a return of that which they some form a return of that which they supply, and it is the opinion of many prac-tical men that to leave a fair share of the after-growth of grass upon them in the fall is an easy and effective way of paying what has been borrowed, while protecting the meadows from the rigors of the season. If, in addition to this, when the fall rains are about to set in meadows were mulched with refuse straw, muck or scrap ings of the door and barn yards, the effect would be conspicuous the succeeding

In some cases meadows have been so hardly worked and ill treated that much of the grass has died out, leaving the surspotted, caked and unproductive. It not be desirable or practicable to break up, cultivate and re-seed these at once, nor is this absolutely essential to bring them back to a productive condition. This end is often attained by a generous use of the harrow and the application of grass seed in the deficient places, followed by a liberal application of fertilizing agents. It often happens that meadow fertilizing grounds are so situated that irrigation is practicable from the roadways or other ources by which much invigorating matter, which would be otherwise wasted, can distributed over the surface, causing the ensuing season a vigorous growth of grass for hay, and an after crop scarcely ess valuable. To secure these results in favorable locations requires but little lahor, but this should be seasonably done so as not to interfere with the cropping season. Formerly the opinion prevailed very generally that grass seed should be sown early in the spring, and at no other time. Experiments made at various times by parties widely asunder exploded this theory and established its opposite that late summer or early fall seeding was the best It has another advantage in the fact that he farmer is usually less hurried with other work soon after the close of having and harvesting than in the early spring season. Therefore if any portions of the meadow or pasture require to be re-seeded, now or during the month of September is the time to do it. Scarify the surface well with the harrow, remove obstructions to the free play of the scythe or mower, and and top dress liberally, and a great improvement in production will be

There is snother point in managing meadows which is too frequently over-looked by their owners. Many of these have a soft, yielding soil under the carpet of turf, which in autumn and spring, when the ground becomes saturated with water, gives way beneath the pressure of the hoofs of cattle and horses, leaving holes in the ground which it lacks the clasticity to replace with the covering essential to vegtation. The consequence is that the sur face is left in a rough state, and the power this way, where numerous cattle and horses

the numerous paper mills which dot the country. Before it was discovered that land of the country will bear cropping several successive years without losing productive power, unless in-Autumn is regarded as the most fitting season to make these applications, which are too often deferred to another time, or not made at all .- Rural New Yorker,

Putting in the Wheat Crop.

"DREP plowing is always to be recommended for wheat, and next in importance be deposited. In dry seasons on clay land, the wheat field is often left in a lumwill make but a feeble growth, and finally die out or winter-kill. Many farmers who complain of bad seed or the effect of winter on their wheat fields, would be surprised to find a preventive in a well pulverizand surer when the earth is so fine that, like sand, it will retain some moisture under the most burning sun. Another reason for making the top layer of soll fine is, that the first feeble roots of the wheat plant can then readily find nutriment, and t will push forward rapidly and become efore winter. Some soils require the use of the roller as well as the harrow, to finely pulverize them, but the best effects usually follow early plowing and the the clods. It may be laid down as a rule State to supply her large towns. that manure brings more money properly applied to the wheat crop, than to any ther ordinary farm product. The best time is just previous to sowing, and the best method is the mixing of fine manure We have seen this tried many times, and no accurate observer could detect in the crop at any subsequent stage of its growth of the manure; and we further believe that in nine cases out of ten when manure of any sort is plowed under deep the farmer receives but a very small ratio of its actual value.

But few farmers make barnyard manure enough to top dress the whole of their wheat fields; so the poorer portions get what there is, and the others must take their chances. It would probably pay to use on the latter some more concer fertilizers, as ashes plaster, lime, salt, bone dust, guano, &c. Such substances tend to develop the first growth vigorously, stiffen the straw and increase the weight and yield of berry in proportion to the straw. As a general thing our manures contain more straw elements than grain, because more straw than grain goes into the barn-yard, and our special fertilizers should be chosen with the view of aiding the develsent of the berry rather than the straw ano, bone dust, ashes and lime will do

An old maxim says "manure the up-land for corn and the lowland for wheat." Thus, if there are low places in the field and rather wet, where the grain stands the winter badly, manure will give the plants such vigorous growth and health as to almost ensure a good crop. Such spots are generally made of rich soil, and underdraining would take the place of manure. Next to the low land the summits of knolls need fertilizers the most.

With the introduction of the reaper rooms a tendency toward, the reaper

comes a tendency towards leaving the surface of the wheat field as smooth as possible after sowing. But rolling in the summan is a questionable operation, and the

furrows where they will be needed, if, at next barvest you are compelled to cradle a swath along them and fill with plow be-fore reaping; but defer rolling until spring. when, if the ground gets in a suitable con-dition before the wheat grows too much, use both harrow and roller.—Rural New Forker.

Liebtg's New Method of Bread Making.

This eminent chemist, who, to an extent scarcely equaled by any other person, has turned his science to practical account in rural and domestic economy, has recently appounced a very simple process of causing bread to rise, which, though not entirely new, is yet likely to become exter-ively introduced, in consequence the weight of his name. Our readers are well aware that there are two principal modes of making dough spongy and light; the one by means of a yeast ferment, in which a portion of the substance is de composed with the evolution of gas; the Other, by introducing carbonic acid gas, eitheir directly from without, as in what is called erated bread, or by the mixing of two or more chemical substances, which combining in the dough, cause the same result. In the last mentioned category beong the various yeast or rising powders of which so many are in use—the simplest of them and longest known consisti bi-carbonate of sods and tartaric acid, and others, however, having different compo witions. The method of Liebig belongs to the

class of the yeast powders, and consists in the employment of blearbonate of soda and hydrochloric or muriatic acid. The resultory combination is simply our com salt, the earbonic acid being given off in the process and furnishing the rising. As all bread requires salt, in even larger degree than that produced by a proper proportion of this mixture, there is no taste of free soda left, and nothing in any way injurious to health, or disagreea-ble to the palate. The proportions used in an extensive bakery in Munich where this Liebig method is employed is to 100 pounds of coarse flour add 1 pound of bicarbonate of soda; 414 pounds of hydrochloric acid, of the specific gravity of 1.063, 1% to 2 pounds of common salt, and 79 pounds of water; with ordinary flour the water should not exceed 70 to 72 pounds. The proportion of the sods to the scid is so graduated that 5 grammes about 77 grains) of the alkali completely neutralized by 33 cubic centi-meters (about 9 fluid drachms wine measure) of the acid. The bread should have a

slightly acid reaction.
In the actual manipulation, the flour is first mixed with the bi-carbonate of soda, and the common salt dissolved in the water, which is then used for mixing the dough; a small portion of the flour, mixed with the soda, is set aside before the kneading. When the dough is ready the hydrochloric acid is worked in, little by ittle, the reserve flour added, and the loaf formed. This is allowed to stand half to three quarters of an hour before being placed in the oven; the dough then rises and becomes light. It requires a little onger time for baking than common bread. The yield, after baking, is about 150 pounds. By adding one or two parts of vinegar to 100 pounds flour, with a corresponding diminution of the water, bread of the taste of baker's bread is obtained; if a quarter to a half pound of old cheese is added to the vinegar, the taste becomes more that of yeast bread.— Exchange.

Importance of the Potato Crop,

neglected. Instead of farmers taking pains to select the choicest and best seed, as they do in the case of corn and wheat, for his fields, thus returning to the soil a portion of what was taken from it; but now the paper mills compete for and the soil a portion of what was taken from it; but bers is good or poor, sound and the tuhis straw as food for stock or as a mulch for his fields, thus returning to the soil a portion of what was taken from it; but now the paper mills compete for and get Again, the choicest and best acres on the farm are selected for the staple articles, as mulch the country. This may not be a perfect system of taxing the country. This may not be a perfect system of taxing the country. This may not be a perfect system of taxing the country. This may not be a perfect system of taxing the country. version of a considerable fertilizing agent | corn and wheat are ordinarily reckoned. to a new purpose necessitates greater care-fulness in the preservation and applica-tion of those which formerly were suffered planted to potatoes. So too, in relation to to run to waste because deemed unneces-the time of planting and the means of cul-likely to stop the visits of the collector ex-sary. But a small portion of the farming ture, the preference is always given to cept by refusing to pay him? If the party other crops, to the exclusion of this most of excellent and most healthful esculent. Who ever heard of a Western farmer putvigorated by manurial agencies; and esting off his seed sowing, to put in a pota-pecially is this true of meadow land. to crop? Was it ever seen that a tiller of to crop? Was it ever seen that a tiller of the soil in the West left his hay field, or his corn field, because the potato patch

needed cultivation? It is, and should be no marvel then, that the potato, after having been consigned to a sort of Botany Bay, and treated with such cruel neglect for so many years, should at length fail to produce here, as it does in localites where more pains are in mere cultivation are the operations of taken in the selection of seed from which harrowing and rolling to thoroughly pultogrow a crop, and more care is taken to yerize the top soil in which the seed is to put it on land suitable to its successful production, and where it receives the de-gree of cultivation which its importance py condition at sowing, and if dry weather continues long afterwards a great deal of the seed will not sprout, or if it does start, amount of potatoes as long as we have. If corn and wheat had been treated as po tatoes have been, they would have rebelled

long ago. This year, however, will probably serve preventive in a well pulverize as a warning to Western farmers, not to The grain sprouts quicker neglect in the future, the culture of a crop which, if it adds less dollars to their pockets, is, after all, when a healthful article of ets, is, after all, when a healthful article of food is taken into the account, one of the most remunerative crops which the farmer can raise. In southern Illinois, the failure according to the instrucksbins up the of the potato crop this year is almost universal, if we except a few planted for summer use. In all parts of Wisconsin,

spread misery among its numerous population, and sometimes resulting in a familine, as in the year 1848. It is true that we spread manure on plowed ground, many farmers first haul and plow afterwards, turning the fertilizer under only are. boring classes; still, with us as with them, call out the army and the navey. The potatoes rank among the cheapest kinds of rites uv a free born Amerikin sitizen diet in common use. Their healthfulness too, as well as their nutritive qualities, commend them to the consideration of every feerfully bruzed. Tell him to ishoo his ery one; for unlike vegetables in general, they may, with care, be kept in con for the table during the entire year. The salk almost absolute necessity for this article of uv effeck they mite be instructed to sing food was shown during the late war, as it had previously been shown in long voy-

ages at sea. Let the farmer then, in making his calcu-Let the farmer then, in making his cancer lations for the divisions of his lands next hope under the stimulatin inflocence my space, set apart a larger quantity of space year, set apart a larger quantity of space whisky will be in a few days) I will rewritten of this vegetable than formerly, and select that which is of better quality. Other things being equal, a northern exposure is best for this crop; a southern slope generally causes the foliage to become shriveled, while an eastern declivity is subject to too sudden changes be-tween the coolness of the night and the be- the field.

heat of the day.

New land is always preferable to the culture of the potato, not only as far as producing a large, but an excellent crop is concerned. Besides this, there is no crop equal to potatoes to prepare freshly broken land for the growth of plants that require the soil to be in a more meliow and sub-dued state. Potatoes are much less liable to disease, and are freer from the attacks of parasites when grown on new land; and their value as food when grown on such soils, is much greater than when produced on soils impoverished by frequent crop-pings, or enriched by fresh stable manure. If the farmer wishes to secure a good crop of potatoes for home consumption, or for market next year, let him immediately prepare his land for it, by turning under the turf about the depth of six or eight inches. This land will only require to be The True Financial Question.

THE responsibility for the debt we con sidered last week. It rests with the Demo cratic party. Has the Republican party nish the national expenses? This is the mind. that controls the Government. Yet even if that party evinced a recklessness that can not be proved against the Republican, it by no means follows that the country would find relief by throwing itself into the hands of the Democrats, for reasons that we have suggested. What, then, are

the facts? The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$406,300,000. What becomes of this great sum? The mass of it goes to pay the necessary debt. For interest, \$141.635,551. For principle paid, \$34,749,777. For bounties, pensions and other war claims, \$83,683,291. Here are about \$200,000,000, cluding the cost of the Freedmen's Bu reau and Reconstruction expenses. How ould a Democratic administration reduce this amount? For the Bureau is how to end, and the Reconstruction expenses have mainly ceased. Besides this sum, however, there are the ordinary expenses of the Government, the Civil list, the Interior, the War and Navy Departments, and the Engineer Bureau, all amounting to a little engineer Bureau, all amounting to a little more than \$146,000,000. This absorbs the revenue, and Senator Sherman, who is es-pecially conversant with financial matters in Congress, says: "I can not recall a single item of appropriation, except for the Freedmen's Bureau and Reconstruc-

tion, that was not supported by all parties, both in the Senate and House." But Congress has materially lightened the expenses. It opposed the enormous pressure for extra civil and military pay, involving millions of dollars. It has abolshed that temporary but most indispense ble institution, the Freedmen's Bureau. Nothing has been more malignantly op-posed by the rebels and Copperheads than the Bureau, because nothing tended more to secure finally and absolutely the victory of the war. The Democratic orators have made the loosest statements of the enor mous expenses of the Bureau, devoted, they declare, to the support of lazy able ne-groes. Mr. D. W. Voorhees lately asserted that it spent for that purpose ten or fifteen millions a year. The truth is, according to General Howard, the unimpeachable chief of the Bureau, that, deducting the pay and allowances of army officers and the commissary stores from army depots total actual cost of the Freedmen' Bureau has been less than six millions o dollars. It has been no less the friend of the poor whites than of the poor blacks, and its service to the country has been of the noblest and most invaluable character In the other departments of the Govern ment there has been a similar reduction so that the aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenditures have fallen from \$146,000,000 to \$91,000,000. With all the drawbacks the expenses of the Govern-ment this year will not exceed \$100,000, 000, exclusive of the public debt and boun ties and pensions.

Now how is the money raised for these expenses? In other words, what is our system of taxation? The subject was comparatively new to us, and we began with a cumbrous complication, levying taxes upon a multitude of articles with the aim of equalization. Gradually, however, the system becomes simple. The taxes on food, clothing, and the necessaries of life The wide spread failure of the potato crop this year, from the amount of rain in the spring, the scarcity of it during the time when it was most needed for the growth of the potato, together with the rayages of insects heretofore unknown or face is left in a rough state, and the power of production diminished by the amount or quantity of the perforations thus rendered for the time being unproductive. We have seen meadows sadly abused in ergies to secure the needed supply of this There are besides these the income tax most useful vegetable, rather than to cause on all incomes over \$1,000; the license have been allowed to range over them at unseasonable portions of the year. them to give a preference to crops that are tax; the stamp tax; the tax on railroads considered more certain of profitable reand other corporations, and miscellaneous Farming lands, and especially those devoted to grass, have found a strong competitor—may we not say an enemy?—in leglected. Instead of farmers taking collecting the internal revenue last year were less than three per cent., which is a smaller rate than that of customs collecstraw would make paper, the farmer used they are generally satisfied to take up with tion, or of any local State or city tax in

the country. the Democrats, who so vehemently de-nounce the tax-gatherer, proposed any method more effectual? Looking at the facts and figures, is the Democratic party of which the Southern chiefs have again taken the command should come into power, will it probably insist upon paying the cost of suppressing the rebellion and decline to consider the pensions of rebe soldiers and compensation for rebel losses: Certainly not. It will either say, pay the whole; or it will stand by its platform and repudiate the whole,-Harper's Weekly.

Nasby in Trouble.

From the Toledo Blade, Sept. 10. Our readers will be pained to learn the respondent, Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby,

in trouble We were becoming alarmed at his pro nged silence, and were on the point of legraphing to his "friend Horasho Seefor some information concerning him, when just as we were going to press, we received the following telegraphic dispatch in the Parson's familiar hand:

Etditter Toledo Blade : I am in a friteful stait uv trubble and tribulashun. Wile in the peeceful persoot uv my onest avocazhun uv organizin Seemore and Blare Nashnel Dimmicrattle Committy, I wuz suddenly sot upon by a hull rigimint uv Brownloze raddicle cusses uv all cullers, who completely surrounded me, lade vilent use of the roller as well as the harrow, nely pulverize them, but the best efsusually follow early plowing and the square and moisture on square the square and moisture on square the square the square taction of air and moisture on square the square taction of air and moisture on square taction of air and moisture on square tactions of the square taction of the square tac and battered me in a feerful manner, and then, wuss than all, compelled me to taik State to supply her large towns.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland is always locoked upon in the light of a public calamity, causing as it does, wide

the oath uv allejance with the ojus Amerikin flag a wavin over my vennerable hed.

This wuz more than I cud bare, and I swuned away, and the retches left me

> Tellegraf immejitly to A. Johnson proclamashun to wunst, callin out three hundred thousand men to vindicate the

"We are cummin, Andy Johnson, Three hundred thousand strong.

pare to wunst to heaquarters to take command uv a cupple uv brigaids. Te Johnson to her my commishun ez a Major Gineral reddy made out, so ther shall be no delay in gittin the forces into

PETROLEUM V. NASRY, P. M., (With is Postmaster.)

P. S. (wich is Poscript.)-Send me about wenty-one dollars to pay my expenses o Washington. I cant borrer nothin uv hese degraded niggers. He return you the amount with interest ez soon ez I get my Major-Gineral's commishun

A Richmond correspondent of the loston Traveller writes: "If you fail to elect General Grant you may prepare to receive largely of the negro population. It will be impossible for them to live here in peace. I have already been told if Seymour is elected I will have to leave Rich-mond. Loyal men have not been so badly used since the war as now."

---The savings' banks of the State of gone over with the cultivator next spring. New York hold one-fiftleth of the national to be ready for planting.—Prairie Furmer, debt in the shape of bonds. A Literal Turn of Mind.

Tug Irish bull is the result of a fog in the mind. There is another humoro method of expression, which is the resu shown a disposition to increase or to di- of too much literalness and acuteness of

a debt to save the Government. The country of course means to pay it. It can not pay it, however, without taxallar can not pay it, however, without taxation and without a spirit of economy in the party that controls the Government. Of such a character was a particularly practical student, who, at the examination

f the College of Surgeons, was asked by bernethy, "What would you do if a man Abernethy, was blown up with gunpowder?" He re plied, "I would wait till he came down." "True," replied Abernethy, "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinen answer, what muscles would I put in motion?" "The flezors and extensors of my arm, "replied the student, " for I should nmediately knock you down."
"My son," said an anxious father, " what

plied, "To get the juice, old codger."

A lady was once conversing with a sailor who had suffered shipwreck; and, as she who had suffered shipwrees, and, the haz got, the haz got, took great pleasure in the analyzation of than he haz got.

Don't give outward appearances awi the passionately, "How did you feel, my dear man, when the cold waves broke over you?"

obysics, and answered simply, A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'm; but I guess they did the large of the same of th they dried themselves."

But the scaman knew nothing of meta-

Queer answers are very often received y grown people who talk to children, for he reason that the latter have not yet bethe reason that the latter have not yet be come accustomed to the subtleties and figurate meanings and roundabout ways of words and the reason that the latter have not yet be dog, he hops up quick, but drops agin sudden in the same spot. words, and, therefore, look at things very practically, "Sam," said a young mother to her darling boy, "do you know what the difference is between the body and the souly The soul, my child, is what you love with; the body carries you about This is your body (couching the boy's shoulders and arms), but there is something deeper in. You can feel it now. What is it ?" "Oh, I know," said he, with a flash of

eter do ?" "Well, I don't know," said the cholar deliberating, "unless be hollered A youth, who was being reprimanded playing marbles on Sunday, was asked, Do you know where little boys go who blay marbles on Sunday?" He had not en sufficiently taught in regard to a future state, and answered quite innocent-ly, "Oh, yes. Some on 'em goes to the ommon, and some on 'em goes down to An unexpected bit of information is

ometimes elicited by this literal undersometimes elected by this literal understanding of questions,—as when a Sabbath school teacher was attempting to teach a very small boy the meaning of wages in the passage "The wages of sin is death," and asked him, "What does your father get on Saturday night?" "Drunk, ma'm," answered the boy, without any hesitation.

A lecturer in Portland, Me, or somewhere also was evolution to a little significant to the state of the same and where else, was explaining to a little girl how a lobster cast his shell when he had outgrown it. Said he, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them off, do you not?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the

tucks." Again, a teacher was explaining to a ittle girl the meaning of the word cuticle. What is that all over my face and hands." said he. "It's freckles, sir," answered the

little cherub. This same literal turn of mind is some times used intentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits instead of blunderers. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street, "Boy, may I inquire where Robinthe boy, very respectfully. "Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?" "I have not the least idea, yer honor," said the urchin. another boy who was accosted by an ascetic. middle-aged lady with, "Boy, I want to go to Dover street." "Well, ma'm," said the boy, "why don't you go there, then?"—
The Galaxy.

A Carpet Tack Alphabet.

REV C. H. WHEELER, the Turkish miso do missionary work:

represents the next four letters. Essentially the same course is then pursued with the next two styles of tacks, and our alphabet is ready. Other sorts of tacks and variations of them then furnish points for punctuation and the numerals, and with a good supply of tacks and a piece of soft pine board for a page, we are ready to write a chapter of the Bible or a hymn for one blind reader, whose sensitive fingers will soon learn to run along the line of iron and copper with almost as much speed and will soon learn to run along the line of iron and copper with almost as much speed and assurance as our eyes in reading the printed page. The page once committed to memory will be passed along to a second reader, or the tacks withdrawn, and like your printer's type, used for printing another page. In this way two or three able for printing, if he chooses, all the chapters of the Bible, and the hymns of the hymn book, or anything else which is

The Josh Billings Papers.

enny boddy else duz. Better lend yure dimes to a stranger

Silence iz venerable; if there iz enny hing older than the Creator, it must have een silence. The buty ov gratitude iz that a beggar

kan be az grateful az a prince, and the power ov gratitude iz that "I thank you," nakes the beggar equal tew the prince. A ood conscience iz the best friend we kan hav, a bad one the worst, because it never

How common it iz tew see folks laff vivkall heat lightning.

got to be so honest, bi long praktiss, that they could guess at a pound.

If a man haint got grit ennss to stand the temptashun ov a gin cocktail, how kan he fight a real diffikulty when he gits a

nunes with himself, sassy tu poverty, and polite to truth, iz one ov the boys.

Natur dux awl her big and little job without making enny furse; the earth goes ound the sun, the moon changes, the sun clipses, and the pollywog, silently and taillessly, becums a frog, but man kant even deliver a small 4th of July orashun without knocking down a motwo, and tareing up three or four primeval forests by the bleeding rutes.

Duties are privileges Liberty iz a just mixture ov freedom, re straint and protection. Advice iz like castor ile, eazy enuff tew give, but dreadful uneazy tew take.

A good conscience is a foretaste o

makes you chew that nasty tobacco!"
Now, the son was a very literal sort of person, and, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, re
Life iz a punktuated paragraph, disseaabuze a drunkard iz to brake his jug.
Life iz a punktuated paragraph, disseazes are the commas, sickness the semicolons, and death the full stop.

> credit, the spirit ov a handsum boot iz the little fut in it. I don't beleaf in bad luck being sot for a man, like a trap, but I have known lots " Wet. ov folks, who if there waz cnny fust rate bad luck lying round loose, would be sure

> > always, I ask not to sta," probably never had been urged sufficiently.
> >
> > There iz a kind ov acktive lazyness, it works on its viktims just az the wicked

History of a Diamond Pin. THE Hartford (Ct.) Courant tells this

ory:
"We have recently heard a bit of his tory connected with a diamond pin, which is so peculiarly remarkable that we give the circumstances. In 1861 the wife of a Main street merchant in this city purthe "Oh, I know," said he, with a hash of intelligence in his eyes, "that is my flannel shirt."

"A passive verb," said a teacher, "Is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as 'Peter is beaten.' Now, what did Peter do?" "Well, I don't know," said the steamer Continental for the steamer continent in this city purchased in the steamer and the street merchant in this city purchased in the stre wearer took the steamer Continental for New York. He wore the pin when he went on board the boat, and on the passage he either lost it or it was stolen from

she finally called her husband's attention the diamonds and other features which had become familiar to him, he expressed confidence it was the pin he had lost. eweler did not deem it possible, but pro-eeded to a thorough examination, which lisclosed the number, one thousand three nundred and seventy, corresponding with that time. The proof was positive that the pin was the one lost by the merchant. It was found that the jeweler had purwith whom he had dealings, and it was traced through two or three hands in that

A Warning. WRITING of the death of General Halpine—"Miles O'Reilly"—the Etaminer and Chronicle utters these cautions to young men: Halpine was a man of strong frame but of exceedingly nervous and sensitive tem-perament. He was always apt to allow

his impulses to drive him to overwork. It was his familiar claim that there were but one or two men of his profession in the city who could turn out as much "copy sionary, took back with him, to Harpoot, a supply of carpet tacks to make books for the use of the blind Armenians in his field.

A letter to The Christian Mirror describes the curious device by which they are made to do missioners work. to do missionary work:

A very small, round-topped tack, thrust upright into a piece of pine board, represents the first letter. The same tack inclined to the top represents the second, and leaning to the bottom, the right hand complete extinction. Pressed with labor and the left by turns, the next three. For the next four letters, one side of the tack is then cut off, and the cut portion made to face by turns the top, the bottom, the right and the left hand. The half headed tack inclined to the top, the bottom, the neuralgic headache, administered to him-right and the left hand again by turns self-chloroform to force his excited nerves

history do not dare to stimulate your dollars' worth of tacks may be made avail- short life into a rapidity which is not natural and cannot be sustained.

The best dog story we have heard of for some time, and which is vouched for to be true in every particular, comes to us from I THANK Heaven for one thing, that there is not in this wide world a human, or inhuman being, that I would not rather help than hurt. I find this sentiment in help than hurt. I find this sentiment in conscience, or I wouldn't dare claim it, it is not conscience, or I wouldn't dare claim it, it is not conscience. and i know mi own coscience better than tered the stable of Mr. Williams, and stole therefrom a young bay mare, with a saddle than yure affectshuns. Better lend yure past Pettit's house, when the dog com-dollars to enny boddy than yure dolors. bounded over the fence and dashed after the horseman at full speed. The continued for four miles, when the horse stumbled and fell. The dog rushed up and immediately attacked, it is supposed, the daring thief, who fired three shots at the animal, but missed him, as no marks were found on him. Whether the dog closed in upon the thief, or whether the thief took to his heels across the country, has not Put not oph till to-morrow what can be been definitely ascertained, but the dog caught hold of the bridle rein in his mouth enjoyed to-day.

Married life is too often like a game ov and led the horse back three miles, where beckers—the grate struggle is tew git into the king row.

Caught hold of the bridle rein in an inoute and led the horse back three miles, where he was met by Mr. Pettit and his man, who were aroused by the furious sounds, Fear maks every thing and every boddy and were following in the direction whithmasters over us; it iz the wust slavery er they went. Mr. Pettit immediately recognized the horse and dog, and at once sur-mised what had happened. The whole fly, without meaning enny thing; this i four, the two men, dog and horse, returned tall heat lightning. kall heat lightning.

I say, owe no man; owing iz but little better than stealing.

We are governed more by opinyun than we are bi conscience; this iz giving up a noble prerogative, and playing a very poor seekond fiddle.

to Mr. Williams, whom they round asleep, altogether ignorant of what had taken place. The next day several people in the locality testified to hearing three distinct shots fired about the place where the dog brought the robber to bay, and seekond fiddle. The man who iz striktly honest, and nothing over, haint got anything more tew brag on than a pair of steelyards haz. Sum ov the meanest cusses I ever knu had such that the striktly hone praktiss that part with him for any money.—Nashville

Photographs are announced Gov. Seymour at Home." Why not, hance?

Awl plezzures are lawful that don't end making us feel sorry.

we have got "Shakspeare and his friends," and "Irving and his friends," give us "Seymour and his friends," with a blazing in making us feel sorry.

The man who kan be proud in the presence ov kings, humble when he comford Post.

mour and his friends," with a blazing orphan asylum in the background.—Hartford Post.

A Detective's Experience--- A Touch of

'Ir was just before the war," said the detective, "that a queer trick was played me by a young fellow accused of forg-How was it? Let me hear the story.

"Well, I have no objection, but don't interrupt me with questions."

The reporter promised silence, and the detective elevated his feet to the table and

"The Chief called me into the office one orning, and told me that a check for \$4,000 had been drawn by the confidential clerk of a well-known commercial house, heaven.

Thare iz few, if enny, more suggestive sights tew a philosopher, than tew lean agin the side ov the wall and peruse a money was obtained. His name was clean, phat, and well disiplined baby, apread out on the floor, trying tew smash a hammer awl tew pieces with a looking glass.

Henry Harding, his parents lived in one of the interior parishes, and it was supposed he had gone there before setting out elsewhere. I could only learn that Evry man can boast ov one admirer.

If yu would be successful in correkting the iniquitys ov the people, fire at their scription I could ascertain. The affair had not been blown abroad, and the Chief directed me 'to work up the case.' You know that S—and I always work together. I called him and we had a consultation. He prosecuted researches here, while I went to the country. This arranged I was soon on my way. I had found out where the family of young Harding lived, and I had hoped to reach the house before night, but in this I was disappointed. Long before dusk, dark clouds began to form along the verge of the horizon and climb rapidly to the zenith. The thunder and lightning came at intervals, and I was soon assured that the publisher of the Chicago Courner, the best Commercial paper of the North-

one of those semi tropic storms, which are so frequent in the summer, would ere long burst upon me in its fury. I hastened forward, therefore, looking eagerly around for some place of shelter. I had proceed-ed but a little distance when I saw just before me a woodman's hut. I got into this as soon as possible. I had hardly got comfortably sheltered before a gentleman and lady dashed up to the door and dismounted. Like myself they were seeking shelter from the storm. The man was middle aged, and exhibited in his person the strong athletic frame, the open brow, and genial, pleasant face of the Southern planter; but there was in his countenance now a touch of sadness, a seemingly exquisite sense of sorrow, strangely out of keeping with what the man should have been. His companion was a young girl of exquisite beauty, with dark, soulful eyes, and hair black as night. She looked, indeed, a daughter of the tropics, and the tall, splendid form was regal in its majesty. She was such a woman as a man could wish to live for, and, if need be, die for. They were both in traveling costume, and, from their conhim. Nothing strange so us.

were found of the pin for a long time, and it was given up as surely lost. A few days ago the gentleman's wife, desiring to make her husband another birthday present, visited the same jeweler, and asked to look at diamond pins. Some were shown, look at diamond pins. Some were shown, the name of 'Mrs. Harding, La.' You may readily conceive that my eyes were may readily conceive that my eyes were visited the same jeweler, and asked to look at diamond pins. Some were shown, and she selected one for its resemblance to the one lost. She spoke of this resemblance, which was so remarkable that semblance, which was so remarkable that she finally called her husband's attention to it. He examined it, and from the shape I walked out of the hut and went around to where the negro was standing. "Boy, where's your young master?" I asked the question abruptly, looking the negro in

"'Golly, massa, dis chile dunno; hain't seen him for mos' a year.' My resolution was taken on the instant. I would follow the number of the merchant in 1861, as these people. I was satisfied they were in billed to the jeweler from New York at search of Henry. He could not come to search of Henry. them, and they were going to him. The whole matter was as clear as day. I did It was found that the jeweler had pur-chased the pin of a merchant in New Haven, ter embarked on an upward bound boat, and the father returned home. I took traced through two or three hands in that city, one being a diamond sitter and another a pawn-broker. The purchase of the pin, its loss, return to the jewelry store from which it was originally purchased, and its re-purchase by the same parties who bought it seven years ago, and for a birthday present, as in the first instance, afford a chain of circumstances very remarkable and entirely unparalled."

passage on the same steamer. I would not loss sight of the girl. I was satisfied she was going to her brother, I insinuated myself into her presence, and at last got into conversation. I was one-half in love with her already; before we reached St. Louis I was wholly so. I learned that she was going to New York for some object she did not reveal. I thought I knew what the object was; but it had become of secondary importance now, for I was passage on the same steamer. I would of secondary importance now, for I was deeply, unmistakably in love. Had her brother stood before me, and she had asked me to forbear, it is doubtful if I would have arrested him. I could not exist out of her presence. She had become the one object necessary to my happiness. At last we reached New York. I could contain myself no longer. I sought an opportuni-ty and told her my love-told my name occupation and present object—I reveled everything; I only asked to share her af-fections. I would leave her until the next day. This was the forenoon of Monday-Tuesday afternoon I called for an answer. The servant who answered my summon informed me that the young lady had left the evening previous on a steamer for the West Indies; but she had left a note.

the eye.

tore open the letter eagerly. It contained these words:

"Sin-For your preference, I am much
obliged; but the laws forbid gentlemen
marrying each other. By the time this these words: marrying each other. By the time this reaches you, I will be on board the West

India steamer. Very respectfully, "'HENRY HARDING." "It took no more to show what a trick nad been played me. You may believe have seldom told that love story."—Neu

Orleans Picayune. POLITICAL ITEMS.

Every member of both branches of the rebel Congress was a Democrat. "The first pop-gun of the campaign Vermont"-Boston Post. Vox Populi,

Baltimore American. (3" On the 7th inst. eighty-five work nen, all Republicane but two, and among them four one-legged and three one-armed soldiers, were discharged from the Ports outh navy yard by the new Democratic incumbents there.

Governor Curtin thinks that Penn ylvania will give Grant a heavier majori than was ever before cast for a Presi dential candidate, and that Seymour will not get a single Northern State if the tide keeps on rising. He believes the vote of Vermont will be the key-note of the final

Senator Fowler, of Tennesses who was one of the seven Senators who voted to acquit President Johnson, and whose position in politics has been doubtful, has finally taken the stump for Grant and Colfax, declaring, after viewing the situation in Teneessee, that the election of Grant is essential in order to preserve peace. In the Deluge in Vermont, the Dem-

ocrats found a Mount Ararat upon which they could rest. That is the town of Gas-

tenbury. It's but a small and barren spot of earth, as its vote indicates. The can-

vass showed nineteen Democratic to one

Republican vote, and yet even here there wasn't vitality enough among the Demosooner the loss is completely repaired, the less crats to elect anybody, for the sole Republican in the town was elected its Represusceptible will the system be to the unhealthy sentative to the Legislature.-Albany Journal. Among the many good hits made by the Hartford Post the following is the latest and best: "The great 'reaction' ing his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease-is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is orators, and which was to have been illusa perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, trated by the falling off of Republican ma-jorities in the late election in Vermont, bilions affections, and all the epidemics which proved somewhat like the cannon which was exhibited before a military committee It is an invigorant and alterative, without any of at Washington, by its inventor-a very the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants sanguine old man. From its very peculiar construction, it was objected to by the committee as likely to 'recoil' badly when fired. 'Oh! no, gentlemen, said the old and is the only preparation of the kind which a

man, 'not so; if anything, it recoils a lee-The New York Sun 5th inst. thus resurrects the almost forgotten Pendleton Escort: "This immaculate crowd of Western carpet-baggers carried out their lleton brain. Escort: theory of repudiation with a vengeance. While at Masonic Hall they drank any amount of whisky, but when the time for leaving came their exchequer was ex-hausted, and the bill was never paid. Over \$500 remains due. One of the proers of the Masonic Hall is now after Mr. Pendleton with a sharp stick, expecting that he will foot the bill. It is certainly hard on that particular proprietor, who was a most ardent Pendletonian, and during the convention labeled himself with a Pendleton badge,"

Richardson's new life of Grant contains the following incident of camp life in Virginia: One afternoon a long, gaunt civilian, wearing garments of rusty black and a stove pipe hat, walking up in the rear of headquarters, was accosted by a

Hostler (gruffly), "Keep out of here, Visitor. "Isn't this General Grant's FLOWERS FOR THE MILLION, Send !

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All complete my soil A. S. B. NEWBUHY, Corrackie, N. Y.

Hostler. "Yes." Visitor (striding forward). "Well, eckon he will let me inside."

Hostler. "You will soon find out!"
As he neared the tent a guard mistoo im for an agent of the Sanitary or Christian Commission. Guard. "No Sanitary folks allowed in

Visitor. "I guess General Grant will se Guard, "I can't let you pass, but I'l send him your name. What is it? Visitor, "Abraham Lincoln."

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He was allowed to pass in.

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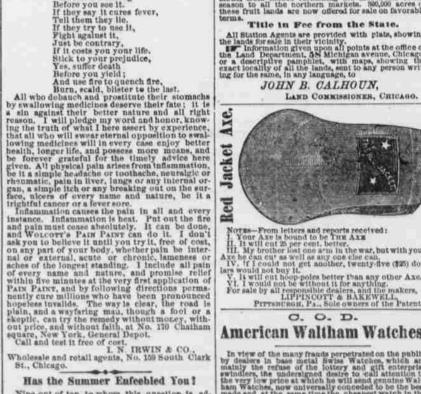
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